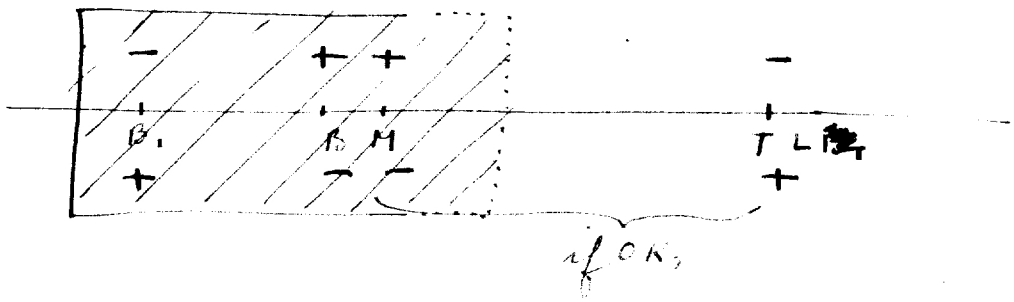
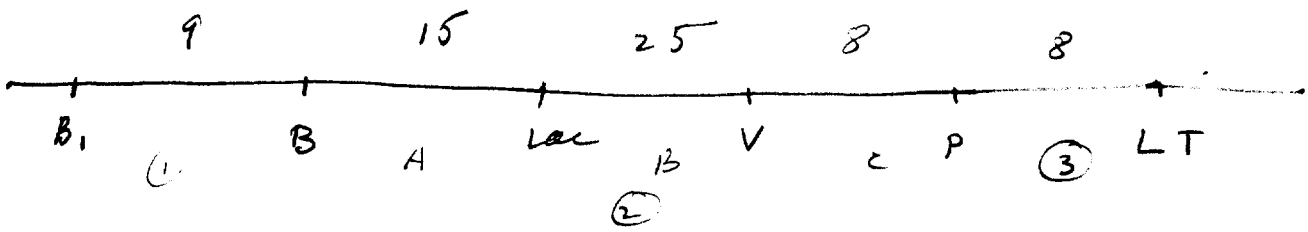
Inversion detection.

a). In cross BM × TLB$_1$ no prot. but B$_1^-$ OK.



may yield diploid progeny (by selection?) with a constant phenotype.



−	+	−	R	+	−
+	−	+	S	−	+

① A B C ③

$= .0054$

Prototrophs are: ①③ $[2_0+2_2+2_1]$ Rel. frequency $= (.09)(.91)(.08)(.82)\ldots$

$[.52(1+(.48)^2($].

$= .0043$

$B_1^+ =$ ①③ $[2_0+2_2]\ldots = .09 \cdot .08 \cdot .82 = .0058$

$B_1^- =$ ③ $[2_0+2_2]. = 11 \times B_1^+ = .063$ 11.

$B^- =$ $[2_1+2_3]$③ $= .08 \times .59 = .047$ 8.

If $B^- = 2 \times B_1^+$, $\dfrac{2_1+2_3}{①(2_0+2_2)} = ca2$

i.e. $2_1+2_3 = (.2)$